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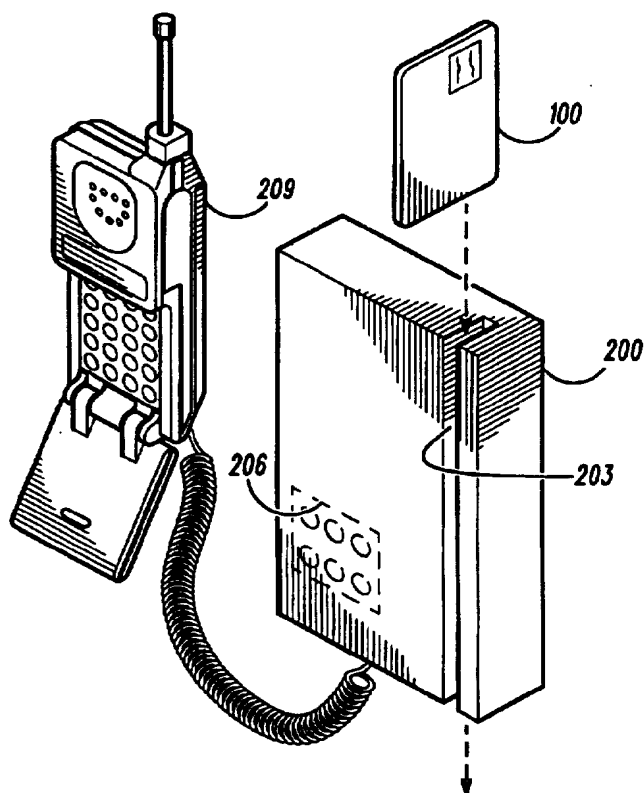
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(54) Title: METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR TRANSFERRING INFORMATION TO A DEVICE IN A COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

(57) Abstract

A smart card (100) is equipped with an internal time-of-day clock and calendar (106). Between the smart card (100) and a subscriber unit (209, 300), into which it is inserted, there is a communication of the subscriber's identity and a negotiated agreement for how long the subscriber unit (209, 300) is to maintain the transferred identity. For that duration of time, the subscriber unit (209, 300) is enabled with the subscriber's identity, and the smart card is essentially "dumb", and therefore unusable until that duration has elapsed.



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**METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR
TRANSFERRING INFORMATION TO A DEVICE
IN A COMMUNICATION SYSTEM**

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FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates generally to subscriber units utilized in communication systems and, in particular, to transfer of information to subscriber units utilized in such communication systems.

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Communications systems, and more particularly cellular radiotelephone systems such as the Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM) Digital Cellular System, are known to include a variety of services that each cellular user can subscribe to for a fee. The information regarding the identity of each user (subscriber identity) and the services that he/she subscribes to are maintained in a centralized database, for example a Home Location Register (HLR) in GSM. Each cellular provider may have one or more of its own HLRs, however, the information specific to each cellular user is contained in only one HLR. As users travel between different geographical areas, key portions of this information are transferred upon request to a local database, for example a Visited Location Register (VLR) in GSM. Each subscriber unit also contains the subscriber identity that identifies a particular user. Each time a user attempts to place a cellular phone call, the subscriber identity and the services being requested are communicated between the subscriber unit and the local VLR via the radiotelephone network. It is the responsibility of the VLR to validate the subscriber's request against subscription services that were previously arranged. This may require the VLR to request a transfer of subscription services from the subscriber's HLR. If the

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subscriber can be identified as a valid subscriber of the requested services, then the setup of the phone call is permitted to continue.

As is also known, each subscriber unit has a unique equipment number associated with it. Early cellular
5 radiotelephone systems required that the subscriber only be permitted to use one radio to place phone calls. Therefore, a verification was performed to ensure that the equipment number matched the subscriber identity. This coupling of the equipment
10 number with the subscriber identity was intended to limit fraud by preventing the same subscriber identity from being replicated. More mature radiotelephone systems (such as the GSM system) now offer the user the flexibility of transferring the subscriber identity from one radiotelephone unit to another using "smart
15 card" technology. Additional security measures were implemented that require authentication of the subscriber identity, thus preventing the fraud of replication. Therefore, in mature radiotelephone systems such as GSM, the equipment number is not required to match the subscriber identity for fraud prevention
purposes.

20 Current smart cards are small and lightweight (i.e. similar to a credit card), and, as the name implies, contain a computer and memory enabling subscriber information to be transferred from the smart card to the subscriber unit. As long as the smart card is inserted in the subscriber unit, the subscriber is able to
25 communicate the subscriber identity and requested service to the radiotelephone network for validation when the subscriber desires to place a phone call. Unfortunately, the requirement for the smart card to be inserted in the subscriber unit in order to complete a phone call provides significant opportunity for the
30 smart card to be forgotten and left in the subscriber unit. If forgotten in the subscriber unit, the above precautions taken for fraud prevention become moot if the subscriber unit ends up in the hands of an undesired user.

To the average consumer, radiotelephone services (such as cellular) offer desired services that can be expensive if more than one subscriber identity is required. The current methods described above to prevent fraud can be considered too inflexible to permit cooperating consumers to share a subscriber identity. For example, two cooperating consumers having different requirements for the time of usage of a subscriber identity could maximize the use of the subscriber identity by sharing it using a prearranged schedule. The current fraud prevention techniques prohibit efficient use of the subscriber identity.

Therefore, a need exists for a method and apparatus to temporarily transfer the subscriber identity from a subscriber unit, such as a Smart Card, to another subscriber unit, such as a radiotelephone unit, as well as a negotiated agreement for how long the receiving subscriber unit would keep the transferred subscriber identity. For that duration of time, the receiving subscriber unit would become enabled with the subscriber identity while the transmitting subscriber unit (e.g. Smart Card) would become unusable for that duration of time. Further, such a method and apparatus would permit activation times that were not immediate nor contiguous.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 generally depicts a smart card having a time-of-day clock and calendar in accordance with the invention.

FIG. 2 generally depicts a subscriber unit having a swipe slot to accept a smart card utilized to activate a subscriber unit in accordance with the invention.

FIG. 3 generally depicts a subscriber unit having an insert slot to accept a smart card utilized to activate a subscriber unit in accordance with the invention.

FIG. 4 generally depicts, in flow diagram form, the steps taken by a subscriber to activate the subscriber unit of FIG. 2 in accordance with the invention.

5 FIG. 5 generally depicts, in flow diagram form, the steps taken by a subscriber to activate the device of FIG. 3 in accordance with the invention.

FIG. 6 depicts a beneficial implementation of a smart card having a time-of-day clock and calendar in accordance with the invention.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF A PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

A smart card 100 is equipped with an internal time-of-day clock and calendar 106. Between the smart card 100 and a device
15 (subscriber unit 209, 300), into which it is inserted, there is a communication of the subscriber's identity and a negotiated agreement for how long the subscriber unit 209, 300 is to maintain the transferred identity. For that duration of time, the subscriber unit 209, 300 is enabled with the subscriber's identity, and the
20 smart card is essentially "dumb," and therefore unusable until that duration has elapsed. This feature prevents the problem of simultaneous use and duplicated identities.

In general terms, a method of transferring information to a device comprises the steps of providing the information to the
25 device and allowing the device to utilize the information for a predetermined time period. The information can be related to, inter alia, the device's ability to access the communication system in which the device is utilizing, and to the device's identity. In the preferred embodiment, the information is provided by a smart
30 card having an internal clock or timer, but in alternate embodiments the information may be provided by either a wireless link or a wired link. In the alternate embodiment scenario, the information may be further provided via keypad

entry, voice-activated entry, or any other convenient form of entry.

In the preferred embodiment, the step of providing the information is performed by the smart card, which keeps track of the number of units (minutes) utilized, and when the use is scheduled. In one embodiment, the smart card could provide the device with time immediately; in an alternate embodiment, the smart card could provide the device with time reserved for use in the future. In still another embodiment, the subscriber utilizing smart card 100 could manually set when the device should become active. In the preferred embodiment, the device is a subscriber unit 209, 300 utilized in a cellular radiotelephone system. As one of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate, however, the concept of transferring information to a device as herein described and claimed is applicable to any scenario and devices where common information is desired to be shared.

FIG. 1 generally depicts a smart card 100 having an internal clock or timer in accordance with the invention. As depicted in FIG. 1, a microprocessor 103 is coupled to both a time-of-day clock with a calendar 106 and is also coupled to a memory 109. In the preferred embodiment, microprocessor 103 is a MC6805 with built in memory 109.

FIG. 2 generally depicts a smart card 100 utilized to activate a subscriber unit in accordance with the invention. As depicted in FIG. 2, a swipe card reader 200 having a swipe slot 203 is utilized to transfer information provided by smart card 100 into a subscriber unit 209. While many different techniques of information transfer exist, in the preferred embodiment the smart card 100 transfers a block of units, N, (or any remaining time, RT) to the subscriber unit 109 for each swipe through swipe slot 203. In other words, if the block of time N is equal to 15 minutes, subscriber unit 109 would receive 15 minutes of usage for each time smart card 100 is swiped through swipe slot 203. In one embodiment, subscriber unit 209 (or swipe card reader 200) could display the current time

remaining for having the use of the subscriber unit's identity. Then, if the subscriber is in the middle of a call and recognizes that the allotted time has almost elapsed, the subscriber could swipe again to increase the time remaining.

5 Also shown in FIG. 2 are function keys 206 residing on swipe card reader 200. An example of one of the keys would be a "DUMP" key which would manually flush the subscriber's identity from subscriber unit 209 (this action does not enable smart card 100). This would be utilized when the subscriber no longer
10 needs the use of subscriber unit 209 and wishes to ensure that no one else may use unit 209. Of course, subscriber unit would become inactive after the allotted time has elapsed (the same time smart card 100 would reactivate). If a subscriber wished to credit the smart card 100 with any time remaining, one of keys 206 could
15 be a "CREDIT" key which would be pressed, smart card 100 swiped through swipe insert 203, and any time remaining on subscriber unit 209 would be transferred back to smart card 100. This feature would in a sense "extract" back the identity from subscriber unit 209 to the smart card 100, and allow smart card 100 to be reactivated
20 immediately if so desired.

FIG. 3 generally depicts a subscriber unit 300 having an insert slot 300 to accept smart card 100 having time-of-day clock with calendar in accordance with the invention. An example of an apparatus for accepting and retaining an smart card can be
25 found in U.S. Patent No, 5,325,429, having as an inventor Jeffrey F. Kurgan, patented 28 June 1994, having as assignee the assignee of the present invention, and incorporated herein by reference. In this embodiment, when smart card 100 is inserted into subscriber unit 300 via slot 303, the subscriber unit itself might ask for the
30 length of time the device is to hold the subscriber unit's identity. When prompted as such, a subscriber could then insert the number of minutes through the keypad (not shown) on the front of subscriber unit 300. The protocol between the subscriber unit and the smart card 100 would then negotiate the proper transfer of

time. For the duration that the subscriber has requested, the subscriber unit 300 would be enabled with the subscriber unit's identity, while the smart card 100 would essentially "go dumb" until that duration has elapsed.

5 Important to note is that any negotiated activation time need not be immediate, nor necessarily contiguous. For example, a subscriber may program a subscriber unit to go active for a certain period (or periods) in the future. At the programmed starting times, the subscriber unit 300 would be enabled, and the smart card
10 100 would inactivate for the programmed duration of time. While the embodiments described in FIG. 2 and FIG. 3 have the programming via the subscriber unit 209 and 300, these embodiments are purely for convenience as each subscriber unit 209, 300 have keypad entry means built therein. As one of
15 ordinary skill in the art will appreciate, the complexity of the subscriber units 209, 300 can be lessened if the smart card itself is capable of being programmed via a keypad on the smart card 100 itself, so that no programming via the subscriber units 209, 300 need take place.

20 FIG. 4 generally depicts, in flow diagram form, the steps a subscriber would undergo to activate a subscriber unit 209 in the swipe configuration shown in FIG. 2. The process starts at block 403 where a check is made to determine if the device is active. If no, a check 406 is made to determine if a swipe has been registered.
25 If a swipe has been registered, a check 409 is made to determine if the swipe is for a debit or a credit 409. A request for a debit or a credit would be made by the subscriber via a "DEBIT" or "CREDIT" key via keys 206. Continuing, if the request is for a debit (i.e., the subscriber wishes to extract the user identity from smart card 100
30 into subscriber unit 209), a check 412 is made to determine the time available on smart card 100. If time is available, the device is activated 415, at time Tx (the current time) with N units of time (where N may be predetermined or input by the subscriber) or with any remaining time (RT) remaining on smart card 100. After

the device has been activated, the smart card 100 is debited 418 by the N units of time or the remaining time (RT). The process then goes back to block 403 where a check to determine if the device is active is made.

5 If at block 403 the device is determined to be active, a check is made at block 421 to determine if the current time (CT) is less than $T_x + N$ or less than $T_x + RT$. In other words, a check is made to determine if the N units or the RT remaining time has expired. If the current time is greater than the N units or RT remaining
10 time, the allotted time has expired and process proceeds to block 422 which deactivates the device. At this point, block 403 is repeated. If, however, the allotted time has not expired at block 421, a check 424 is made to determine if the subscriber wishes to deactivate the device. If yes, the process proceeds to block 422
15 where the device is deactivated. If the subscriber does not wish to deactivate the device, a check 406 is made to determine if another swipe has been registered and flow proceeds as described above. Finally, if the request 409 is for a credit, process proceeds to block 410 where the smart card is credited with any remaining time.
20 Process then proceeds to deactivate device at 412 and again the entire process is initiated at block 403 to determine whether the device is active.

FIG. 5 generally depicts, in flow diagram form, the steps taken by a subscriber to activate the device of FIG. 3 in accordance
25 with the invention. The process starts at block 503 where a check is made to determine if the device is active. If no, a check is made 506 to determine if the smart card is inserted in the device. In the preferred embodiment, the device is a subscriber unit as depicted in FIG. 3, but may be any communication unit suitable for use
30 with smart card 100. Continuing, if the smart card is inserted in the device, a check is made 509 to determine if the subscriber requests a debit or credit. If the request is for a debit (i.e., the subscriber wishes to extract the user identity from smart card 100 and input that identity into subscriber unit 300), the future time

(Tf) is set in a request for M units of time is made at block 512. A check is then made 515 to determine if time is available on smart card 100. If no time is available, the process proceeds to block 503. If time is available on smart card 100, smart card 100 is debited by
5 the M units of time or RT remaining units of time at block 518. Process then proceeds to block 521 where a check is made to determine if the current time (CT) is equal to the future time (Tf) that was set at block 512. Future time (Tf) may represent the current time (CT) or may represent a time that is programmed for
10 future use. Consequently, if the current time does not equal the future time (Tf), process proceeds to block 503. On the contrary, if the current time is equal to the future time (Tf), (i.e., future time being the programmed time), the device is activated 524 with M units of time or RT remaining units of time, whichever was
15 debited at block 518.

At this point, the device is active and as such, needs to be monitored for expiration of the elapsable time. Consequently, after the device is activated at block 524, and if the device is active at block 503, a check is made to determine if the current time is less
20 than $T_f + M$ or if the current time is less than $T_f + RT$. If yes, the device is still active and process proceeds to block 530 where a check is made to determine if the subscriber wishes to deactivate the device. If no, process proceeds to block 506 where a check is made to determine if the smart card 100 is inserted in the device.
25 At this point, if the smart card 100 is not inserted in the device 300, process proceeds to block 539 where check is made to determine if there is an external stimulus to erase the future time. The external stimulus may be affected through a subscriber input via the keypad of device 300, but may likewise be a stimulus from a base-station
30 (not shown) of the cellular radiotelephone system. Continuing, if no external stimulus is present, process proceeds to block 521 as described above. If there is an external stimulus to erase the future time, process proceeds to block 533 where the device is entirely

deactivated. Deactivation of the device erases the future time that had been previously stored in device 300.

Returning to block 527, if the current time is greater than $T_f + M$ or is greater than $T_f + RT$, the elapsable time has elapsed and the device must now be deactivated. Consequently, process then proceeds to block 533 where the device is deactivated. If, at block 509, the request is for a credit of time, process from block 509 proceeds to block 536 where the smart card 100 is credited with any remaining time RT unused by the subscriber for this programming period. At this point, process proceeds to block 533 where the device is deactivated. Output from block 533 proceeds to block 503 where, a check is made to determine if the device is active and the entire process is repeated.

FIG. 6 depicts a beneficial implementation of smart card 100 with time-of-day clock and calendar 106 in accordance with the invention. As shown in FIG. 6, information related to a subscriber unit's identity is supplied to a plurality of subscriber units 600, 603. Smart card 100 provides the identity information to a first subscriber unit 600. The information may be provided to subscriber unit 600 for a first time period, which may be any time period desirable by the subscriber. Smart card 100 is then inserted into a second subscriber unit 603 so that the identity information may be supplied to subscriber unit 603 for a time period not common with the first time period. In other words, once subscriber unit 600 has been programmed for the first time period, subscriber unit 603 may be programmed for any other time period so long as that programmed time period does not overlap with the first time period programmed into first subscriber unit 600.

While two subscriber units have been depicted in FIG. 6, more than two may obviously be programmed at any one time. The only requirement in programming more than two subscriber units is that no time overlap during programming may exist. Smart card 100 ensures that programming overlap does not occur by keeping track of all programmed time, and not allowing any

time overlap to occur. In other words, if a second subscriber unit attempted to program for time which overlapped with time programmed in a first subscriber unit, smart card 100 could be set-up so that either, inter alia, no programming is allowed or
5 programming for non-overlapping time is only allowed. With the cooperation of the cellular system operators, it might be desirable and possible to introduce a capability whereby a restricted subscriber unit could place an emergency call.

There may be the need to provide some guard or buffer time
10 in the transfer of ownership of the user identity. This would avoid any problem with clock drifting or allowing any cellular system fraud detection mechanism from tripping, for example, by its noticing that a user skips across town in a matter of seconds. Limitations would also have to be in place to prevent a user from
15 tampering with the time-of-day clock and calendar.

After an identity transfer occurs, it might be useful for the newly enabled radio to register on the system. This would ensure that the system becomes aware of the new location of the active user. An audible beep might warn a user that he about to lose the
20 ownership of the radio's identity and therefore, that his radio is about to become inoperative.

Direct electrical connection is not necessary during the programming of the multiple units. For example, it might be desirable to be able to program the two subscriber units using a
25 phone modem connection. In fact, it is even possible for one of the subscriber units (obviously the one that "owns" the subscriber identity) to be operating over the cellular system during the programming process. All that is necessary is to incorporate adequate security measures such that properly negotiated
30 assignment of operating periods is accomplished. These techniques are fairly well known in the public key literature, including authentication mechanisms, random challenges, and signature verification. For example, a verification algorithm might be utilized to validate acceptance of the assigned times by all

the other unit(s) during the time the programming is being negotiated/accomplished. The programming procedure might also include some status setting or checking between the plurality of units, for example, to ensure synchronization of the on-board
5 calendars and clocks. Enough security is possible to guarantee that the simultaneity criterion is unable to be obviated. To prevent fraud, a unique group key might be useful to embed in the subscriber units of a group so that the subscriber unit's electronic serial number (ESN) and phone number are only exchanged
10 between members of the same group.

It may be desirable for the subscriber units 600, 603 to obtain time-of-day information from the infrastructure. This could be received on the control channel when the subscriber unit powers up, and the subscriber unit could keep time thereafter.

15 As one of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate, many variations of the present invention are available. For example, a plurality of devices may share information amongst themselves by negotiating information for use during a predetermined time period from a source device and negotiating, from the source
20 device, the same information for use during a time period non-overlapping with the predetermined period of time. The source device in this embodiment may comprise a smart card with/without a time-of-day clock and calendar, or any other convenient method of transfer.

25 What we claim is:

CLAIMS

1. A method of transferring information to a device utilized in
5 a communication system, the method comprising the steps of:

providing the information to the device; and
allowing the device to utilize the information for a
predetermined time period.

10

2. The method of claim 1 wherein the information further
comprises information related to the device's ability to access the
communication system.

3. A method of transferring subscriber unit identity to a
15 subscriber unit, the method comprising the steps of:

providing the subscriber unit identity to the subscriber unit;
and

- 20 allowing the subscriber unit to utilize the subscriber unit
identity for a predetermined time period.

4. An apparatus for transferring subscriber unit identity to a
subscriber unit, the apparatus comprising:

25

means for providing the subscriber unit identity to the
subscriber unit; and

means, within the subscriber unit, for allowing the
subscriber unit to utilize the subscriber unit identity for a
30 predetermined time period.

5. The apparatus of claim 4 wherein the means for providing
further comprises one of either a smart card, a wireless link or a
wired link.

6. A method of supplying a plurality of devices with information, the method comprising the steps of:

- 5 providing the information;
 supplying a first device with the information for a first time period; and
 supplying a second device with the information for a second time period not common with the first time period.

10

7. A method of supplying a plurality of devices with identity, the method comprising the steps of:

- providing the identity to the device;
15 supplying a first device with the identity for a first time period; and
 supplying a second device with the identity for a second time period not common with the first time period.

20 8. An apparatus for supplying a plurality of subscriber units with subscriber unit identity, the apparatus comprising:

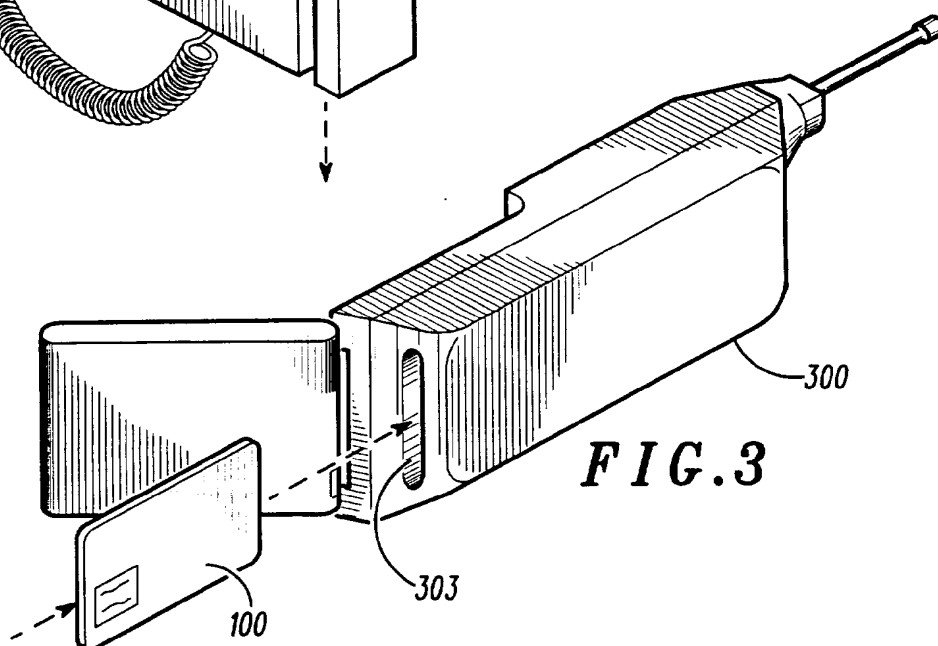
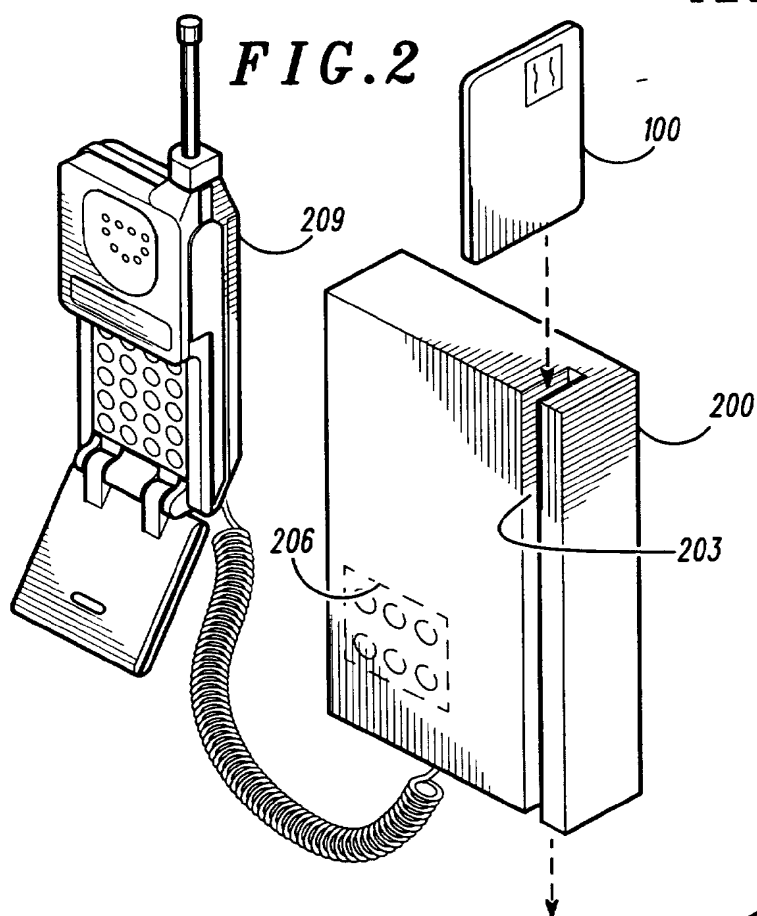
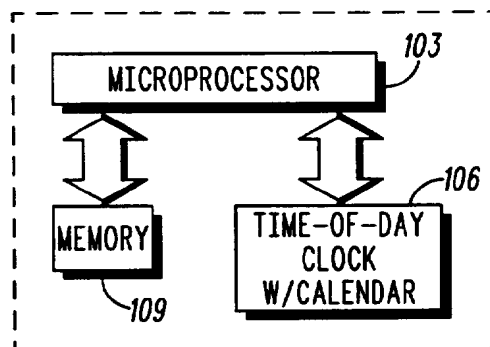
- means for providing the subscriber unit identity to the subscriber unit;
25 means, within a first subscriber unit, for supplying the first subscriber unit with the subscriber unit identity for a first time period; and
 means, within a second subscriber unit, for supplying the second subscriber unit with the subscriber unit identity for a
30 second time period not common with the first time period.

9. The apparatus of claim 8 wherein the means for supplying the subscriber unit identity further comprises a smart card having a time-of-day clock and calendar.

10. A method of sharing information amongst a plurality of devices, the method comprising the steps of:

- 5 negotiating information for use during a predetermined time period from a source device; and
negotiating, from the source device, the same information for use during a time period non-overlapping with the predetermined period of time.

1/4
FIG. 1
100



2 / 4

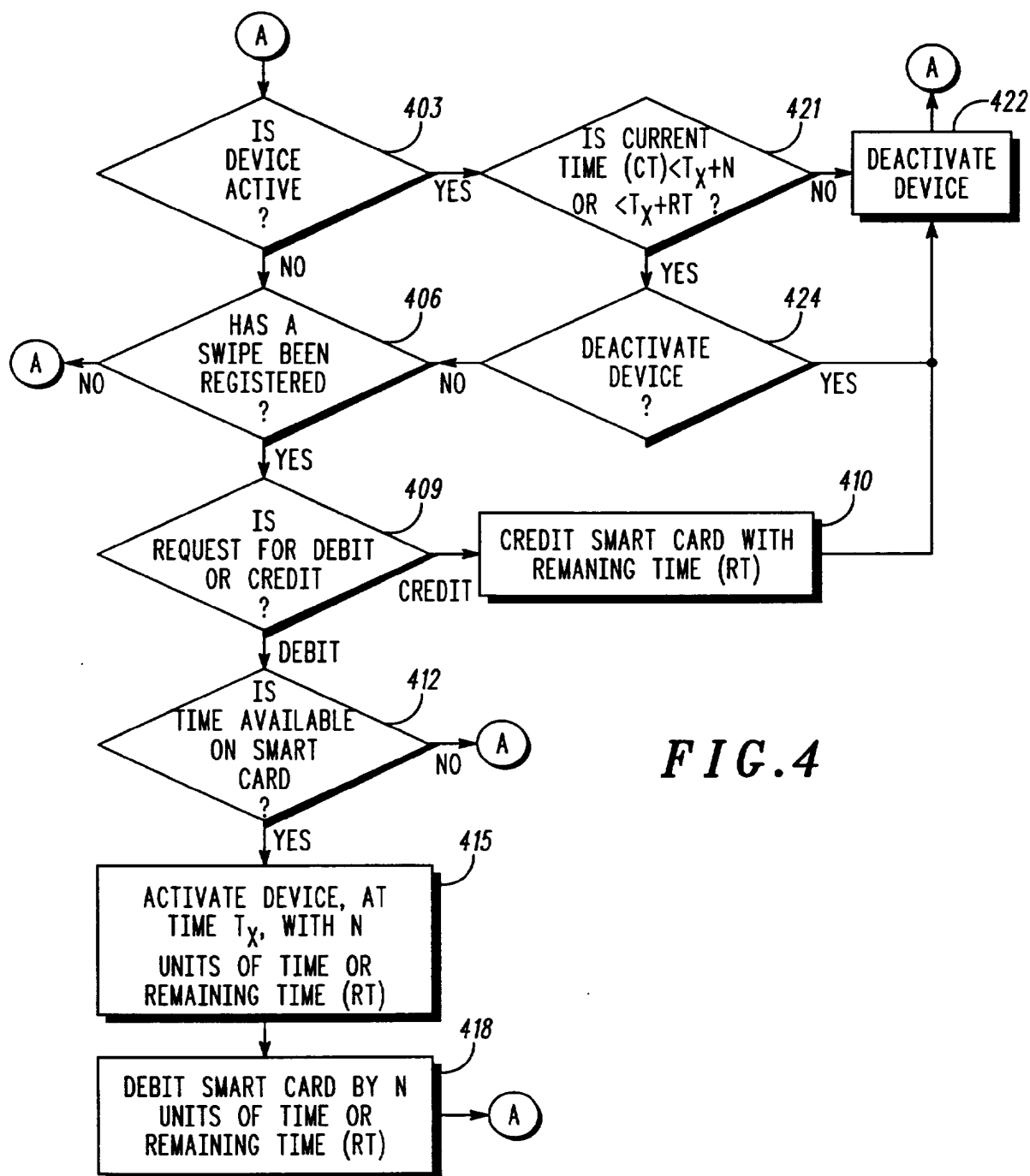
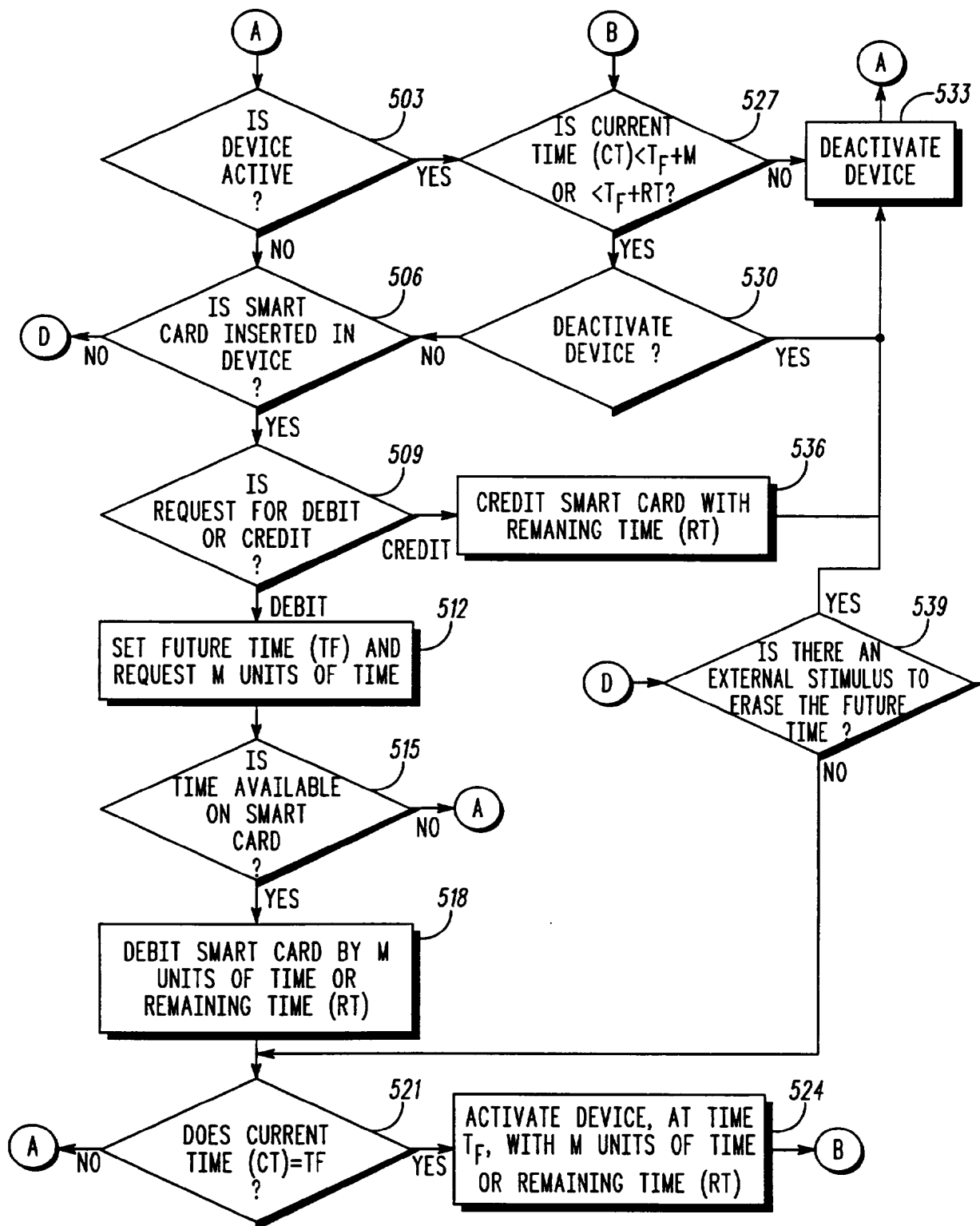


FIG.4

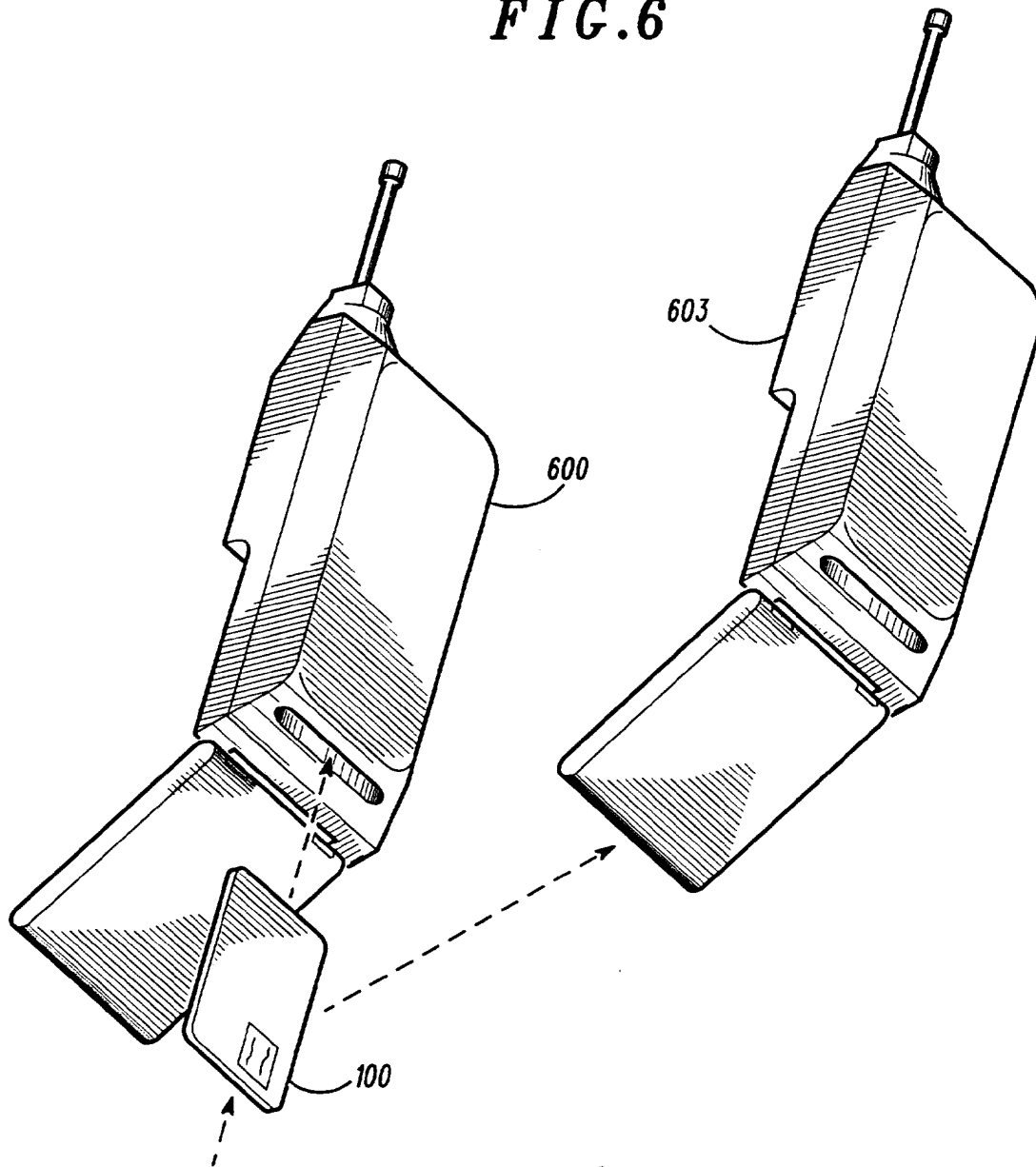
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FIG. 5



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FIG. 6



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US95/10768

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) :H04M 11/00

US CL :379/58

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 379/58, 59, 61, 62, 91, 131, 144, 192, 357; 340/825.33, 825.34, 825.44

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US, A, 5,138,650 (STAHL ET AL) 11 August 1992, col. 9, lines 40-61, col. 7, lines 23-26, & Fig. 10.	1-2, 6, & 10
X,P	US, A, 5,371,493 (SHARPE ET AL) 6 December 1994, see abstract and fig. 1.	3-5 & 7-9
A,P	US, A, 5,418,837 (JOHANSSON ET AL) 23 May 1995.	1-10
A	US, A, 5,301,234 (MAZZIOTTO ET AL) 5 April 1994.	1-10
A,P	US, A, 5,412,726 (NEVOUX ET AL) 2 May 1995.	1-10
A,P	US, A, 5,438,612 (NORIMATSU) 1 August 1995.	1-10

☐

Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

☐

See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
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Date of the actual completion of the international search

22 DECEMBER 1995

Date of mailing of the international search report

23 JAN 1996

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